

SALES
BY SUBSCRIPTION
Discussion, or Fr.
much Contro-
of
Salvation.

ly to illustrate and
latter, in a way that
re, and to show how
Doctrine, not hav-
preached till of late,
A HISTORY (so far
se purposes) will be
of UNIVERSAL SALVA-
was first preached, to
ther with an account
most eminent Preach-
have advocated the
clearly stated from
never-ending misery
how it became intro-
Church, &c. &c.
the Work will be in-
Dialogues, and a num-
ulates, illustrative of
And as the writer
all books forever, he
serious Address to his
ers in God's universal
mercy.

of ANNEX, (N. Y.)
of Shakers, 'Ethereal
of the Jews.'
which the author has
general satisfaction,
notably noticed by
other critical writers,
ed to offer this, for

received on good paper,
and contain about 400
bound and lettered, for
received at the Ox-
Oct. 5.

gives public notice
that she has been duly
ne herself the trust of
ill and Testament of
RILL, Jr.
he County of Oxford,
giving bond as the
fore requests all per-
to the said deceased's
estate payment; and
hands thereon, to ex-

Y. M. MERRILL,
119

gives public notice
that he has been duly
on himself the trust
he Will annexed, on

WOOD,
e County of Oxford,
iving bond as the law
equests all persons
said deceased's es-
payment; and those
thereon, to exhibit
MAN ATWOOD,
119

gives public notice
that he has been duly
on himself the trust
state of

WIGHT,
e County of Oxford, de-
the law directs—
all persons who are
ceased's estate to
nt; and those who
on, to exhibit the
MOTHY WIGHT,
*120

gives public notice
that he has been duly
on himself the trust
state of

WOOD,
e County of Oxford, Phy-
ing bond as the law
equests all persons
said deceased's estate
nt; and those who
on, to exhibit the
BENJ. WYMAN,
*120

at Paris, within and
on the tenth day of
our Lord eighteen

Administrator, with
in the estate of Ju-
late of Fryeburg,
presented his fifth
of the estate of said

said Administrator
interested by caus-
be published three
Oxford Observer,
may appear at a
at Fryeburg, in
uesday of January
the forenoon, and
ave, why the same

ANDLER, Judge.

en, Register.

at the Oxford
Oct. 5.

day morning, by
ON,
ILLIONS,
to a deduction of
pay cash within
of their subscrip-

iciously inserted
per square—less
cents. Legal

until all arrearages
of the publisher,
ns it expedient to
e shall always en-
e will not
r any error in any
ancient charges

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[NO. 122.]

THE REFLECTOR.

THE SABBATH.

[The following eloquent Essay on the hal-
lowed pleasures and benefits attendant upon
the day of rest, is from the *Baltimore Mor-
ning Chronicle*.]

There is something peculiarly
soothing and delightful to reflect, that
our great and adorable Creator has
allowed six days of labor, and one of
rest; to think, that on the Sabbath
we have bid adieu to the cares, the
troubles, the anxieties, the perplexi-
ties of the week, and are allowed to
enter into the temple of God to hear
the sound of Gospel salvation. We
are then reminded that the rest of
the Sabbath is only preliminary to
the rest of that eternal Sabbath, that
hereafter awaits the people of God,
who rest from this world and all its
vain pursuits; rest from the cravings
of ambition—the dull, ceaseless, mo-
notonous concerns of this world,
where hope sickens into disappoint-
ment, and where joy is but the har-
binger of sorrow. To the child of
affliction and despondency, how sooth-
ing are the first beams of light that
usher in the Sabbath morning! The
poorest man on this day feels his own
dignity—he feels that he is rapidly
journeying to another state of exist-
ence, where the proudest monarch
on earth would rejoice to exchange
his crown for that which awaits the
humblest and most despised son of
pious poverty. The Saviour of the
world was the friend of the poor man.
Burns, beautifully expresses this idea,
He who bore in Heaven the second name,
Had not on earth whereon to lay His head.

What a consolation is this to the
poor, that they have such a friend,
at a time when the grave shall have
heaped its mould on our vain pre-
sumption, and death shall have im-
posed his silent law on the bustle, the
noise, and the tumults occasioned by
those transitory beings on the earth,
styled Monarchs and Emperors!—
They are but the monarchs and po-
tentates of a day, whereas this poor
man, this "Lazarus," is a monarch
for eternity. He is a monarch whose
crown will glitter with undecaying
radiance, when the young sun will
be blotted from creation. The Sab-
bath reminds the poor man of his na-
tive inherent dignity, and it is aston-
ishing that we find so many of this
class absconding themselves on this
day from the service of the living
God. Instead of lending a willing
ear to such exhortations, such heart-
consoling truths, they are too prone
to forget their own dignity, to turn
their back upon the temple where
they are reminded of such glorious
tidings. The Sabbath, we repeat, is
the pride, and ought to be the jubilee
of every poor man. What rewards
and promises had Alexander of Rus-
sia, what has George the IV. of Eng-
land, to give in comparison with
these? Nothing, literally and sub-
stantially, nothing! George, at the
hour of his proclamation as king,
trembles before a monarch more
powerful than himself—the emperor
of dust and ashes. Death; at the
very moment when his terrestrial
crown twinkles upon his temples,
shakes his dart, and this earthly idol,
this favorite of a million, this com-
pound of dust and ashes, trembles
upon his throne:—trembles at the
moment while his brows are encircled
by the diadem of royalty.

The Sabbath reminds us that
death, so far from being the extinc-
tion of life, is but the hour when the
spirit is torn for the skies; when it
shakes off our mortal and mouldering
dust, soars to its proper region—to
the society of saints and angels, and
the spirits of just men made perfect.
And yet there are most of our species
who deem such privileges beneath
their notice, objects not worth their
ambition, and who had rather indulge
in low, sordid and transitory plea-
sures of the day, than to behold a
glimpse of the gates of Heaven, and
to follow the angel of mercy who
flies before and beckons them to the
Paradise of God.

A person who can live in this world,
without suffering slander, must be too
stupid or insignificant to claim attention.

THE LOVE OF GOD.

Love is the greatest thing that God
can give us, for himself is love; and
it is the greatest thing we can give to
God, for it will also give ourselves,
and carry with it all that is ours. The
Apostle calls it, the *bond of perfectness*;
it is the old, and it is the great com-
mandment, and it is all the command-
ments, for it is the *fulfilling of the law*.
It does the work of all other graces,
without any instrument but its own
immediate virtue. For as the love
to sin makes a man sin against all his
own reason, and all the discourses of
wisdom, and all the advices of his
friends, and without opportunity: so
does the love of God; it makes a man
chaste without the laborious arts of
feasting and exterior discipline; tem-
perate in the midst of feasts, and is
active enough to choose it without any
intermediate appetites, and reaches at
glory through the very heart of grace,
without any other arms but those of
love. It is a grace that loves God
for himself, and our neighbors for
God. The consideration of God's
goodness and bounty, the experience
of those profitable and excellent eman-
ations from him, may be, and most
commonly are, the first motive of our
love: but when we are once entered
and have tasted the goodness of God,
we love the spring for its own excel-
lency, passing from passion to reason,
from thanking to adoring, from sense
to spirit, from considering ourselves,
to an union with God: and this is the
image and little representation of
heaven; it is beatitude in picture, or
rather the infancy and beginnings of
glory.

THE REPOSITORY.

SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

[The following letter was taken from a
manuscript in the possession of the present
family of Kelly, now in Lord Kelly's Library,
which was taken from the original letter of
PUBLIUS LENTULUS, at Rome.]

Letter of Publius Lentulus to the Senate of
Rome concerning JESUS CHRIST.

It being the usual custom of Roman
Governors to advertise the senate and
people of such things as happened in
their Provinces, in the days of the Em-
peror Tiberius Caesar, Publius Lentu-
lus, President of Judea, wrote the fol-
lowing Epistle to the Senate, concern-
ing our Saviour:

"There appeared in these our days
a man of great virtue, named Jesus
Christ, who is yet living among us, and
of the Gentiles is accepted for a prophet
of truth, but his own disciples call him
the Son of God.—He raiseth the dead,
and cureth all manner of diseases. A
man of stature, somewhat tall and com-
ely, with very reverend countenance,
such as the beholders both love and
fear—his hair of the color of a chestnut
full ripe, plain to his ears, whence down-
ward it is more orient, curling, and
waving about his shoulders.—In the
midst of his head is a scar, or partition
of his hair, after the manner of the
Nazarites—his forehead plain and very
delicate—His face without spot or
wrinkle, beautified with a lovely red—
his nose and mouth so formed, as no-
thing can be reprehended—his beard
thickish, in color like his hair, not very
long, but forked—his look and nature
innocent—his eyes grey, clear and quick.
In reproving he is terrible—in admon-
ishing courteous, and fair spoken—pleas-
ant in conversation, mixed with gravity.
—It cannot be remembered that any
have seen him laugh—but many have
seen him weep.—In proportion of body
most excellent—his hands and arms are
most delectable to behold—in speaking
very temperate, modest, and wise.—A
man, for his singular beauty, surpassing
the children of men."

"PUBLIUS LENTULUS."

FEMALE EDUCATION.

At a time like the present, and in an
age of improvement like this, when
Christianity is planting its standard on
the ruins of Paganism and Idolatry,—
when science is throwing open its portals
to the entrance of the mighty and the
mean,—when "man is seeking, through
blood and slaughter, his long lost lib-
erty," it is a source of much gratification
to perceive the fairer part of creation,
whose rights have so long been slum-
bering in darkness and neglect, begin-
ning to assume to itself the dignity and
station, in the round of human existence,
to which nature and reason entitle them.

There are few subjects which draw
after them a train of more interesting

consequences than FEMALE EDUCATION—
no matter whether we view it as relat-
ing to the welfare of society at large, or
with a tendency to individual happiness,
it still presents a claim to our consid-
eration which we should not neglect.
Upon the distribution of knowledge de-
pends the stability of our liberties, and
where can the seeds of this knowledge
be better sown than in the nursery, and
whose hand is better calculated to direct
the tender scion than that of a mother.
The situation in which she is placed by
the laws of nature and the rules of hu-
man society, of being the constant guar-
dian and companion of youth during the
hours of infancy, and the subsequent in-
fluence she exerts over her offspring,
give her the opportunity and power of
moulding, in almost any form her judg-
ment may dictate, and impressing on
their minds the first rudiments of edu-
cation—how important then is it, that
she should possess the capability of per-
forming this office so necessary in
spreading the germs of knowledge. I
have never myself given the least cre-
dence to the opinion I sometimes hear
expressed, that the female mind is not
sufficiently strong to receive the im-
provement necessary to enable her to
discharge this office, or when so im-
proved, it tends to render matrimonial
life unhappy. I have always thought,
that when the female mind enjoyed the
same sphere of observation, and the
same opportunity of information, it has
never yielded supremacy to man. We
have something of evidence of this in
all orders of society—the influence
which she exerts is powerful, though as
silent as the feathered footsteps of time.
Wherever man goes—whether he
climbs the summits of the Andes, wheth-
er he scours the sandy desert, or seeks
a home on the restless wave, he feels
the charm, and yields a silent obedience
to the supremacy of its power. Wo-
man was not created to be as an hire-
ling or a slave. Nature has thrown
around her attractions and qualifications
that fit her for a different sphere—her
path through life, though perhaps it may
in some measure lead through "flow-
ery meads and verdant dales," yet it re-
quires all the boasted powers ascribed
to men, to enable her to "preserve the
even tenor of her way." In the dis-
charge of her duties—whatever they
may be, they are thronged with the
same difficulties, and require the same
energy to perform, that attend the path-
way of men.

If knowledge has unrolled its simple
page to her view—If education has re-
generated and enlightened her mind,
how "happy would she go on rejoicing
in her way." Interest and gratitude
speak to man in a voice that cannot be
understood, to grant the means of ac-
quiring this knowledge which will yield
him so abundant a harvest of profit and
pleasure. Their relative dependence,
the one upon the other, call for it—the
first for her protection and support, the
latter for that sweet peace which is only
in her power to give. It is from her
that all man's joys and happiness eman-
ate—his fireside is the throne of his
happiness, and if ignorance, accom-
panied with the grosser feelings of her na-
ture, spreads its mantle there, how
gloomy is the scene. The cultivation
of the female intellect cannot detract
from the power, influence, or pleasure
of man; it will bring no "rival in his
kingdom," it will not render her con-
versation less agreeable; it will not
render her judgment less sure and cer-
tain in the management of the domes-
tic affairs of a family; it will not render
her less capable to discharge the duties
of a mother in rearing and impressing
just and correct sentiments on those
whom nature has ordained her to be the
natural guardian and tutor. When man
finds his little all swept from him by re-
peated misfortune, it will not render her
less capable to "soothe his melancholy
mind." When he finds himself stretch-
ed upon a bed of sickness, certainly
knowledge and information, added to
the tender feelings of her nature, will
not incapacitate her to administer the
"balm of Gilead," to his fevered mind.

WOMEN. There has been a period
when women were not only deemed an
inferior race, but when doubts were en-
tertained whether they belonged to the
human species. Holcroft in his travels
through Holland, France, &c. introduces
the following passages:—"St. Foix
quotes Gregory of Tours, to prove that
at the council of Acon, the question
whether women were or were not hu-
man beings was hotly disputed; and af-
ter much division of sentiment, it was
at last solemnly decreed in the council,
that women did not constitute a part of
the human race!"—Mrs. Colvin.

THE WILD HORSE.

The following sketch is from the Rev. T.
FLINT's new work, "Francis Barrian," and is
descriptive of the innumerable herds of
wild horses, which are sometimes met in the
prairies near the Rocky Mountains. We in-
troduce it for the sake of comparing it with
another passage, delineating the same terri-
ble sight. The first is from the pen of one
who has seen what he describes,—the ensuing
quotation is a singular instance of the power
of the imagination—the writer painting from
figures wrought up by a bold and vigorous
fancy:

"The day before we came in view
of the Rocky Mountains, I saw in the
greatest perfection, that impressive, and
to me almost sublime spectacle, an im-
mense drove of wild horses, for a long
time hovering round our path across the
prairie. I had often seen great numbers
of them before, mixed with other ani-
mals, apparently quiet, and grazing like
the rest. Here there were thousands
unmixed, unemployed; their motions, if
such a comparison might be allowed, as
darting, and as wild as those of hum-
ming birds on the flowers. The tre-
mendous snorts with which the front
columns of the phalanx made known
their approach to us, seemed to be their
wild and energetic way of expressing
their pity and disdain for the servile lot
of our horses, of which they appeared
to be taking a survey. They were of
all colors, mixed, spotted and diversified
with every hue from the brightest white
to clear and shining black; and of every
form and structure from the long and
slender racer, to those of firmer limbs
and heavier mould; and of all ages,
from the curvetting colt to the range of
patriarchal steeds, drawn up in a line,
and holding their high heads for a sur-
vey of us in the rear.

"Sometimes they curved their necks,
and made no more progress than just
enough to keep pace with our advance.
Then there was a kind of slow and
walking minuet, in which they perform-
ed various evolutions with the precision
of the figures of a country dance. Then
a rapid movement shifted the front to
the rear. But still, in all their evolu-
tions and movements, like the flight of
sea-fowl, their lines were regular, and
free from all indications of confusion.
At times a spontaneous and sudden
movement towards us, almost inspired
the apprehension of an united attack
upon us. After a moment's advance, a
short and retrograde movement, seemed
to testify their proud estimate of their
wild independence. The infinite variety
of their rapid movements, their tam-
perings and manoeuvres were of such
a wild and almost terrific character, that
it required but a moderate stretch of
fancy to suppose them the geni of their
grassy plains. At one period they were
formed for an immense depth in front of
us. A wheel, executed almost with the
rapidity of thought, presented them
hovering on our flanks. Then, again,
the cloud of dust that enveloped their
movements, cleared away, and present-
ed them in our rear. They evidently
operated as a great annoyance to the
horses and mules of our cavalcade.—
The frightened movements, the increased
indications of fatigue, sufficiently evinced,
with their frequent neighings, what
unpleasant neighbors they considered
their wild compatriots to be. So much
did our horses appear to suffer from fa-
tigue and terror in consequence of their
vicinity, that we were thinking of some
way in which to drive them off: when
on a sudden a patient and laborious don-
key of the establishment, who appear-
ed to have regarded all their move-
ments with philosophic indifference,
pricked up his long ears, and gave a
loud and most sonorous bray from his
vocal shells. Instantly this prodigious
multitude, and there were thousands of
them, took what the Spanish call the
"stompedo."—With a trampling like
the noise of thunder, or still more like
that of an earthquake, a noise that was
absolutely appalling, they took to their
heels, and were all in a few moments
invisible in the verdant depths of the
plains, and we saw them no more."

The other passage to which we have al-
luded is as follows:

I was encompassed by four Guerillas,
each having two led horses, one unin-
cumbered, and one loaded with provi-
sions. We had been often apprised of
the danger to be apprehended from
encountering a herd of wild horses,
and were continually on the look out,
particularly, as but a few weeks be-
fore, an account had come among us,
of the total extinction of a small cav-
alcade, small, but larger than ours,
nevertheless, which was literally tram-
pled to dust, by a charge from one
of these irresistible herds. Never
shall I forget the day. Our advanced
guard arose for a moment, in his stir-

rups, or rather upon his feet, for he
leaped upon the saddle; then instantly
threw off the rein, with which he led
the spare horse, sprang upon his back,
abandoning his spent and goaded crea-
ture, and set off at full gallop.—
The other guerillas followed without
speaking a word, in the deepest silence
and consternation; and I, without know-
ing the reason, followed them with sim-
ilar feelings of dismay, leaving our la-
den and helpless horses behind. They
were four in number. The mystery
was soon revealed. My blood went
"rippling to my finger ends." I felt my
heart dissolving, as if some imperi-
ous thing had touched and tainted it; never
before had I felt such mortal terror, and
there was, through all my vitals, after
the first sudden electric chill, a feeling
of general thaw and dissolution. I had
tried in vain to overtake my flying com-
panions, and learn the cause of their
terror; and was checking my horse in
despair, when I saw a black cloud hov-
ering low upon the horizon; it concen-
trated, it appeared upon the earth; it
took a yet closer shape, and approach-
ed with the noise of a hurricane, and
the appearance of broken and trampled
grass, swept by a strong wind, and whirl-
ed about in the air. The truth broke
upon me at once, and I determined to
await the event with fortitude, losing all
sense of personal danger, in my aston-
ishment and delight, at the awful rever-
beration of their trampling hoofs. They
came like a whole army of cavalry,
battalion after battalion, shod in iron,
and dashing over a solid pavement, la-
den with armor, the bullets rained upon
their mailed breasts, as they rained the
other day upon the French cuirassiers
at Waterloo, when all England shook
with terror. My God! my God! I
shouted! for, in an instant, three of
our laden horses, that were yet in
sight, were trodden upon by the whole
army, till they were not to be dis-
tinguished from the black earth with
which their entrails were mingled and
compounded. One only escaped. They
wheeled. They came round altogeth-
er, in array, two or three stragglers
only appearing to diverge for a mo-
ment, as if undetermined whether to
thunder me down, in the same manner,
or to pursue my companions, who were
scouring away before me with a celerity
that made me smile, even in my ter-
ror; they determined, after a moment's
irresolution, upon the latter, and all
wheeled together, with one universal
neigh, and set off after them. I heard
a noise at my left. It was the remaining
horse; he put himself in a gallop to-
wards me, relaxed, stopped, faltered,
shook, and fell within pistol shot, actu-
ally overcome by his fright. I rode to
the poor creature; he was trembling
and convulsed, and covered with sweat.
You would have thought that he had
just broke away, with his torn mane,
from the paws of a lion. I had seen
such things in Asia. But what a situa-
tion was mine! Alone in a boundless
savannah, my guides trampled to death
—no path—no compass—no chart—no
experience—and left to find my way for
a thousand miles, perhaps, with one
horse, and the few provisions that he
could carry. Their fate I considered in-
evitable. Every moment this frightful
cavalcade was audibly gaining upon
them, and their wild delirious neighing
was like the noise of ten thousand trum-
pets. Suddenly, they appeared to be
motionless—to concentrate—the sound
of their charge was suspended—the
body grew darker and larger. "Graz-
ious heaven!" I cried, rising in my
stirrups, "they are returning!" My heart
died within me. My horse shook under
me. My love of life became desper-
ately strong. I threw myself from the
saddle, willing to try one experiment,
by diverting their attention from me to
my horse. I struck him a smart blow,
and instantly concealed myself in the
thick grass. He set off at the utmost
speed, in the very direction that I wish-
ed. What a spectacle! This most
beautiful and spirited animal, flying
with his mane all loose, every snew
strained to cracking, over his native
plain, before a horde of his early com-
panions, with a mortal fear and trepida-
tion, more like reason than instinct.

[From the *Pinecastle, Va. Mirror*.]

A CARD. To an enlightened public,
I hereby give notice, that I have this
day abandoned the practice of law in
this county. For the last six months I
have brought one action of assault and
battery, and received the sum of fifteen
shillings, business that I had done twelve
months ago.—Query. Can one support
himself by such patronage? B. I. S.

MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

In regard to its political situation, France is now in a very interesting state. There are three parties; first, the ultras, who wish every thing restored just as it was before the revolution, the king despotic, the charter abolished, the old noblesse reinstated, &c.; second, the ministerial party, who wish things to remain much as they are, taking care, however, to strengthen the crown as much as possible, and to manage the elections; and third, the liberals, who are striving for a still more popular form, or at least a more popular administration of government. In the chambers, the extremes, i. e. the ultras and the liberals, act together against the minister, though at sword's point on all other topics.

Of the Chambers, the House of Peers is much the most independent. The election of a great portion of the Chamber of Deputies is directly controlled by the government, who do not spare the exertions of their power in this respect, and therefore always have a majority. This is not the case in the other chamber, where the great question of restoring the rights of primogeniture, which the king himself urged in his speech, was negatived. Of the people at large, the great body, especially of the young men, are decidedly liberal, without knowing, probably, very definitely, what sort of privileges they would wish to have.

The present Royal family have no hold on the affection of the people. The king is a gentleman in his manners; but is not distinguished for intellect or taste. His brother, the late king, was a man of letters and an accomplished scholar, if not a statesman. Charles X. was wild and exceedingly dissipated in his youth; and now in his mature age has passed to the opposite extreme, and become a devotee. Being thus open to the influence of the priests, he is viewed with great distrust by the body of the natives. In his private character, he is now considered as very regular; and perhaps irreproachable; as are also the Duke and Duchess of Angouleme. The Duke resembles his father in appearance, and probably in the character of his mind. The young Duke of Bordeaux is a promising child of nearly six years old. He is the last of the Bourbons. The next heir in France is the Duke of Orleans, who is a man of sound judgment and great probity of character. He has several sons. The present family, it may be said, are tolerated rather than firmly fixed on the throne. Yet the dread of revolutions, of which the French have had so much and so sad experience, will probably induce the people to suffer to a great extent, rather than have recourse to such a remedy.

The great alarm at present is the increasing power and exertions of the priests, and anticipated return of the Jesuits. The priests are undoubtedly ancient standing, and the character of the King is thought to afford too much reason to fear that they will be successful. The newspapers are filled with discussions on this topic, and the liberal journals do not fear to speak out in the plainest and most pointed manner; and in this they are sustained by public opinion. Last winter the King's advocate prosecuted some of them for speaking against religion. The defence was, that they had spoken only of the Jesuits, and that this was not an attack on religion. The trial excited very great interest, and all the avenues of the Court were thronged several hours before the judges took their seats. The defendants were acquitted, and the decision was received with huzzas by the crowd, and with enthusiasm throughout France. This was considered, and justly, as a triumph over the ministry.

The priests have succeeded in getting the instruction of the young under their control; and it is this control which is most to be feared. The Bishop of Hieropolis is at the head of the system of education, and no person is allowed to instruct a school without a license. The only means to counteract these efforts, and indeed to operate beneficially on the mass of the French nation, is through the medium of the press. This is felt by the liberals, and they are circulating, with great eagerness, tracts, books, periodical works, &c. all tending to diffuse information, and aid the progress of liberal opinions. What will be the ultimate success, time only can determine. It is the great struggle between the Catholics and the Reformers, between light and darkness. The best informed hope strongly, but have some fears; though if we take into account the progress of the human mind within the last half century, it is hardly too much to prophesy, that in fifty years more, France will be as free as England is now. The great obstacle to freedom is the want of moral principle in the people, of that virtue without which a republic cannot long subsist.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Trial by Jury in France. The following circumstance, which is related in a paper of this morning, as having taken place at the court of assizes of Versailles,

we extract, although it appears strange to us, and we hope the account is exaggerated: A girl named Buisson was cited before the court on the 8th, charged with having stolen a watch from the son of a Mr. O—, with whom she lived as a servant. It appeared in the course of the proceedings, that a certain degree of intimacy existed between the girl and the young man who had given her the watch, either as an ornament or to sell. The young man, however, denied having given it to her; and asserted he had only lent it to her; and that when she left his father's house, she ought to have returned it. The girl, in her defence, said, that she had persuaded the family that she was entitled to some property; and the young man having proposed a secret marriage, she left the house, knowing that inquiries would soon be set on foot which would invalidate her story; and that when she went away, she had never thought of the watch, which was suspended round her neck. The jury acquitted her. The president of the assizes, in pronouncing the acquittal, said to the prisoner, 'You will be prosecuted for another act before the correctional tribunal: there you will not escape justice; and you will not find so great an indulgence in judges as in jurors.' *M. C. de Lameth, one of the jury:* 'Sir, the jury desire me to tell you, that they have decided according to their consciences; this is the third time that you have censured us.' *The president, warmly:* 'You have no business to speak, sir: you are not the foreman of the jury.' *The foreman:* 'Well, we are.' *The president:* 'You have no business to speak.' (murmuring in the jury-box.) *Several jurymen:* 'We decide on our consciences: it is a.' *The President:* 'Silence! it is impossible to decide conscientiously, and yet commit an error. It would not require many similar examples to compromise the existence of juries: it is an encouragement.' The noise, which had been increasing the whole time, here drowned the president's voice.—*Journal des Debats.*

THE PARIS SHIP CANAL.

A late Paris paper gives the following account of the project of a ship Canal from Havre to that city. The distance is about a hundred and fifty miles:

Paris will, without doubt, be made a seaport.—We give in a few words the history of this project. M. de Polignac, being an ambassador at London, toward the close of the reign of Louis XVIII. received from an English Engineer the plan of forming a canal between Havre and Paris, of such dimensions that all merchant ships might come directly to the capital. The engineer had deeply considered his plan before speaking of it; he had collected all the possible local information, so that he was able to answer every objection which could arise in the minds of the most difficult. M. Polignac was at once struck with the grandeur of the enterprise, its utility, and at the same time the facility of executing it. He thought that such a work would make the reign in which it was conceived and finished, illustrious. At this time the health of Louis XVIII. was declining, the reign was apparently drawing to a close. M. de Polignac, who was always much attached to the present king, thought immediately of reserving for him the glory of the undertaking which had been proposed to him. The English engineer was desired to observe secrecy respecting his proposition. This trial was short. Charles X. mounted the throne soon after, and the plan of the maritime canal from Havre to Paris was carried on with ardor.—Three engineers of great reputation were invited over from England and united with three French engineers. Sounders were employed from Germany; and in less than a year all the preparatory labor was completed. The plans were laid, the land sounded, and now there is nothing but the regular labor to be done. The first operations cost 700,000 francs. The whole work is to cost 80,000,000 francs, and to be finished entirely in six years.

RELIGION OF THE SUN. Shortly after the death of Mr. Jefferson, it was stated (we believe in the Boston Courier) that among his papers had been found a manuscript, in the handwriting of Mr. Paine, entitled "The Religion of the Sun." The assertion was afterwards contradicted by some other journal. A correspondent of the Democratic Press, however, mentioned a week or two ago, that such a work was actually in existence, and was in the hands of a gentleman of Philadelphia; and we are now informed by the same writer, that arrangements are making for its early publication.

It seems that in "The Religion of the Sun," the author has soared from the grave and matter-of-fact labors by which he has been distinguished, into the world of poetry and fiction. The book is an Epic, in imitation of Milton; and this circumstance, united to the interest which the name of Paine must attach to any literary production, will cause it to be sought with great avidity. Two or three short quotations are given in the Democratic Press. The language is elegant, and the diction easy; but we presume that the author is occasionally

betrayed into those offences against taste to which the subject is likely to invite. The extracts should have been more copious; and we presume that still more favorable ones could have been selected by a better critic. The poem is thus opened:

"The pure religion, and eventful war
Of that bright orb, whose golden atmosphere
Holds forth its torch to gild the march of
worlds;
And, like a flaming hieroglyphic, bears
Symbolic shadowing of the mighty hand,
That locked its wheel upon the gorgeous
coach

Of grand creation, knit my lofty theme,
A theme well worthy of an angel's lyre."

It is mentioned, as a necessary recommendation, that the author has forborne to mix with his subject, any expressions of his peculiar thoughts on religion. Some evidence will no doubt be expected from the publisher, and we presume will be given of the genuineness of the work.

[N. Y. Statesman.]

THE PRESS. It is said there were times when one lie was as acceptable to the conductors of the press as two truths—for the reason that the assertion furnished one paragraph, and the contradiction another, and that the work of fabrication afforded employment to regularly enlisted artisans of falsehood. That golden age has long since passed by, and so numerous have become the channels for communication, and so abundant the items of intelligence flowing through them, that, of the facts which now come in pairs, an ordinary newspaper will not contain more than half of one to the entire exclusion of the other.

Worcester Eegis.

ANECDOTE OF A HORSE. It has been remarked that man may not infrequently take lessons of duty even from a brute. The following singular circumstance which we have from good authority, places the observation in bold and striking relief.

Mr. John McCue, of this county, had a number of horses in one of his pasture fields lately, where, owing to the long drought, there was no water; and, for accommodation in this respect he opened a communication into a field on the opposite side of his lane, and thence, through several fences, down to a permanent stream. While turning out the horses one day, as was usual, for the purpose of watering them, it was observed that a horse, which had gone blind shortly before, missed his way, and strayed a considerable distance up the lane, while the other horses passed on to the water, and returned to the place where they had entered the outer field. An old horse, who had been the companion of the poor blind wanderer, seeing his predicament, went to him—conducted him gently down to the water, and back to the place where the others were feeding. The whole of the horses then moved across the lane into the fields from whence they came, it being the best pasture.—*Stamton (Vir.) Spec.*

Honey a cure for the Gravel. A number of years ago, says a correspondent, I was much afflicted with the gravel, and twice in serious danger, from small stones lodging in the passage. I met with a gentleman who had been in my situation and got rid of that disorder by sweetening his tea with half honey and half sugar. I adopted this remedy and found it effectual.—After being fully clear of my disease about ten years, I declined taking honey, and in about three months I had a violent fit of my old complaint. I then renewed my practice of taking honey in my tea, and am now more than three score, and have not for the last twenty-seven years, had the smallest symptoms of the gravel. I have recommended my prescription to many of my acquaintance and have never known it to fail.

[Political Examiner.]

General Intelligence.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS. The advices from our sister Republics of the South, are numerous, desultory and contradictory.—Letters from Carthage of the late date of September 26th, announced positively that Gen. Bolivar had pledged himself to be at Bogota the 12th October, while other accounts say, he was too busily employed in Peru, in various projects, to permit his leaving that region. At the same time his control over his western dominions appeared as absolute as that of Bonaparte, in the zenith of his power, over the Confederation of the Rhine, and his plans equally as adroit. The Congress of Bolivia had requested of him to grant them a Constitutional Charter; and he complied with their request.—One feature of his draft is important—the President of Bolivia is to be appointed for life, and to name his Vice-President, who is to succeed him. The perpetuity of office is considered by the Bolivians an improvement on Napoleon's hereditary plan. It is in perfect harmony with Bolivar's original recommendation of an hereditary Senate in Colombia; but which he readily abandoned, when he found it violently opposed. As France was every thing to Bonaparte, so is Colombia to Bolivar. In his long absence from her soil he never forgets her. The above Carthaginian letter announces the arrival of an Agent from

the Protector, with instructions to call primary meetings in all the towns, to take the opinion of the people on the question, "Shall a General Convention be called prior to the Constitutional period (1830) to take into consideration the subject of a change of the Government?" And should a majority be found in the affirmative, he will order the Convention forthwith. What the changes from the present system will be, may easily be predicted. The above Agent added, that the Liberator's regime was not unanimously approved in Peru; that some opposition had been made to it at Quito; and that he had been compelled to exercise his strong arm, and "had shot about one hundred men, and hung a good many." He did mention under what section of the Code Militaire the execution was made.

It was added that the Government of Colombia had pressing urged the return of the President, with his Colombian forces, but for what object was not named.

Capt. Dungan, arrived at Baltimore from Coquimbo, informs, that "the Peruvians were very much dissatisfied with the Liberator; that they look upon his conduct and movements with a jealous eye, and that many of the well informed men of the country believe that his views are to engross the whole power of the State in his own hands." Other accounts say, that he was extremely popular, particularly with the Peruvian ladies; that he lived in the best style at his palace at Magdalena, a beautiful residence about three miles from Lima; that he united pleasure with business, and that the Peruvians in general were very well satisfied with his taking on himself all the cares of governing them.—*Bost. Cent.*

Carthage, Sept. 26.

FROM PERU. A spec. of rebellion has occurred at Quito.—A regiment there, formed of manumitted slaves, became dissatisfied with the new order of things, mutinied, and shouted "long live King Ferdinand." Force was brought against them, they were fired upon, and suppressed; having 120 killed, and many wounded.

Charleston, S. C. Aug. 9.

CIVIL WAR IN COLOMBIA. We have seen a letter from Maracaibo of the 18th July, which says, "The revolution in this Republic is confined to the department of Venezuela; but there has, I grieve to state, been bloodshed at Truxillo. The particulars are these:—A body of the insurgents of Paez, were marching through Truxillo, shouting *vivas* for Paez, &c. This gave offence to the Government garrison, of about 200, when an affray ensued, in which the insurgents were compelled to leave the town, and retreat to a neighboring village, several persons being wounded on both sides.—The insurgents, however, being reinforced, returned to Truxillo, repeating shouts of "Long live Paez!" "Long live Venezuela!" These were answered with shouts of "Long live Colombia!" "Long live Bolivar!" when another and more bloody action ensued in the streets; and the Colombian troops were obliged to retreat, having had eight men killed, and fifteen wounded. The loss of the insurgents was estimated to be double the above; and in revenge they proceeded to pillage the town for two hours. This event occurred on the 10th; and as soon as it was known here, 400 troops were immediately embarked and sailed for Truxillo, to retake the town and drive away the insurgents. It was not probably the intention of the insurgents to commence a civil war; and they were said to have been excited to the outrage by one Spencer, an Englishman in the service of Paez, who was intoxicated. Our affairs are critical; business and confidence is wholly at a stand, and we are looking with impatience for the arrival of Bolivar.

GEORGIA AFFAIRS. The accounts of the progress made by the Georgia and Alabama Commissioners, in running the boundary line of the two States, in the territory of Indian Nations, are strangely contradictory. Some aver, that the Georgia Commissioners had returned to the seat of Government after having finished the survey and demarcation without let or hindrance, and that the Alabama Commissioners had also returned home satisfied. Others assert, that the above reports were false, and a mere electioneering ruse; that the commissioners had been opposed by a strong detachment of the sons of the soil sent by their Great Council to oppose the intrusion on their country; and had been forced to return; and that Gov. Turner, had ordered them to remain at Milledgeville till he had time to organize troops to protect them by force of arms in the entire completion of his plans.

Bost. Cent.

TRANSUTATION OF METALS. The gold found in the river near Quebec, seems to have undergone a transmutation which must be particularly unsatisfactory to the finders—after a very strict and close examination, and the application of divers chemical tests, it is decided to be nothing more than a portion of iron ballast.

AFFAIRS AT BATAVIA. By the following Proclamation, and the extract which is appended to it, copied from the Batavia Advocate, it will be perceived that the Governor has thought the late disorderly transactions in that village worthy of his special attention and interference. The view in which he places the matter, is just and proper. We trust that this measure will have the effect intended, of quieting the agitations of the people, bringing the offenders to justice, and restoring Capt. Morgan to his family: [N. Y. States.]

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR RELATING TO THE LATE OUTRAGES.

DE WITT CLINTON, Governor of the State of New-York, to State Officers and ministers of Justice in the said State, and particularly in the County of Genesee and the neighboring Counties, GREETING:

WHEREAS information under oath, has been transmitted to me by Theodore F. Talbot, Esquire, and other citizens of the County of Genesee, acting as a committee in behalf of the people of that County, representing that divers outrages and oppressions have been committed on the rights of persons residing in the village of Batavia, and that disturbances have ensued which are injurious and may prove destructive to peace and good order in that quarter. Now, I therefore, I enjoin it upon you and each of you, to pursue all proper and efficient measures for the apprehension of the offenders, and the prevention of future outrages. And I do also request the good citizens of this State, to cooperate with the Civil authorities in maintaining the ascendancy of law and good order.

In Witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and the privy seal of the city of Albany, this 7th day of October, Anno Domini, 1826. DE WITT CLINTON.

Extract of the letter from his Excellency the Governor, enclosing the above Proclamation.

"As it appears that the principal offenders are known, I have not thought it necessary to offer a specific reward for their detection and apprehension; but I am willing to defray any reasonable and necessary expenses that may be incurred for those purposes.

"Deeply regretting and entirely condemning the outrages of which you complain, nothing shall be wanting, on my part, due to the occasion and the emergency. No provocation can justify a resort to personal violence or an aggression upon the peace of society; and no person can be punished for his acts, however censurable or depraved, except by the legitimate authorities of the country."

NEW-YORK. Another Convention has been held in the State of New-York, at Herkimer. It was composed of delegates elected by the Bucktail party, for the purpose of nominating a Bucktail Governor and Lieut. Governor, in opposition to Clinton and Huntington, the "People's candidates."—*Wm. B. Rochester*, of Monroe county, was nominated for Governor, and Nathaniel Pitcher for Lieut. Governor. Mr. Rochester is Secretary to the Panama Legation. It is said, the Clintonians are almost certain of electing their candidate for the office of Governor; and that the Bucktails will exert all their means to secure a majority on their side in the Senate and the Assembly. [Vermont Aurora.]

PENNSYLVANIA. J. Andrew Shulze is re-elected Governor for three years, without opposition.—The election of members to the 20th Congress, was warmly contested, and the Philadelphia papers state, that it was marked by high excitement, and a greater contrariety of interests and feelings, than was ever before manifested in that community on a similar occasion.

LOTTERY LANDS.

It has been mentioned, that the holders of Tickets, which drew the State Land Prizes in 1788, will lose their titles thereto, unless they take possession of the land prior to February next.

A Revolutionary Soldier, now living in this vicinity, and who is poor, has sent us a copy of the following Certificate now in his possession:—

Secretary's Office, Boston, April 12, 1733.
This certifies, that, Lot Number twenty-five, in Township No. four, of the South Range, North Division, containing one hundred and sixty acres, was drawn by the winner in Ticket, No. 232, and that Mr. B. B. of N. is owner thereof, as appears by the Records of this office.

JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

No. 232 LAND LOTTERY.

This Ticket entitles the bearer, to the Lot on Tract of Land drawn by the Number thereof, pursuant to an act of the General Court, passed the ninth day of November, 1788.

REFUGIUS PUTNAM, Managers.

LEO JARVIS,

The object of our correspondent is to get information how he can obtain possession of his land in season; and if he should know where it was, how he could travel, penniless as he is, into Maine, to get possession?

In answer to our friend we can only assure him of our willingness to afford him all the assistance in our power.—There are others similarly situated as he is; and we doubt not, some Agent will be found to take measures to prevent the loss of the land to the old Soldiers; and if there should not be time sufficient to accomplish them, we are confident that on an application to the Legislature, the term would be prolonged.

[Bost. Cent.]

THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1826.

POLITICAL. It will appear by the official returns of the votes for a member of Congress in this district, as published in our paper of to-day, that no choice has been made to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Enoch LINCOLN. The returns will also show the whole number of votes given and the number received by each candidate; by which it appears that Gen. RIPLEY, who is elected to the next Congress, wanted nine votes of being chosen to fill the vacancy. Another trial is to be made on the last Monday of November.—As a good deal of bitterness has heretofore been manifested on this subject, it is hoped that, as enough has been said on both sides, the people will now be left to the exercise of their own judgment, uninfluenced by the clamorous assertions, or reproachful accusations of any party. The indiscriminate rashness of party zeal appears to have lost somewhat of its ardor, and the bitter animosity of opposing interests, to have attained a moment's quiet repose. Let them remain undisturbed. Though we should wish to insert any well written and proper communications that might be offered on this subject, yet we cannot but indulge the hope, that the good sense of those who might feel inclined to write, will show to them the propriety of suffering the people to act for themselves, without stirring up the embers of party strife and by an ill-timed and useless effort, awakening feelings and animosities, which had better be suffered to rest in peace.

COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER, N. Y. This Court has been engaged for several weeks, in the trial of Eckford and others, indicted for a conspiracy to defraud various Banking and Insurance Companies. The number and respectability of the defendants, comprising many of the most eminent brokers in the City, the learning, talents and reputation of the counsel engaged in their behalf, the importance of the evidence and the facts developed upon the trial, have rendered it one of deep interest to the people of that State, more especially to speculators and others engaged in the purchase and transfer of stock. Jacob Barker, an eminent broker and one who has made some noise in the world, was among the indicted, and relying upon his superior knowledge of the business, and not wholly destitute of confidence in his own powers, he undertook his own defence, without the assistance of those who profess to be learned in the law. In extorting the truth from a reluctant witness and detecting the unwary prevaricator, he has shown no want of skill, though the rules of legal practice and evidence may sometimes have been violated by his mode of interrogation. The trial has closed, but at the last accounts which have reached us, the Jury, after a mature consultation and deliberation, were unable to agree, and there was no prospect of their being able to find a verdict. Accounts of the trial have been published, at length, but they occupy by far too much space for an insertion in our paper, even if the general interest and importance of the subject would warrant it.

FEMALE SCHOOL. A High School for Females has been established in Boston, intended to qualify them for instructors or valuable and accomplished members of society. The Course comprises three years. Though some may perhaps think all the branches proposed to be taught there, not absolutely necessary, yet they are such as will tend to exalt the female character and usefulness. We hope the example may be extensively imitated.

OFFICIAL LIST OF VOTES

Returned for Representatives in the 20th Congress.

York District.
Whole number of Votes, legally returned, 3540
Necessary to make a choice, 1771
Hon. William Burleigh has 2140, and is chosen.

No returns from Buxton, Newfield and Wells.

Cumberland District.
Whole number of Votes, legally returned, 4141
Necessary to make a choice, 2071
Hon. John Anderson has 2390, and is chosen.

No return from Thompson pond plantation.

Lincoln District.
Whole number of Votes, legally returned, 2775
Necessary to make a choice, 1388
Hon. Joseph P. Wingate has 1531, and is chosen.

No return from Nobleborough.

Hancock and Washington District.
Whole number of Votes, legally returned, 3153
Necessary to make a choice, 1577
Hon. Jeremiah O'Brien has 1716, and is chosen.

No returns from Franklin, Jackson, Mount Desert, and Plantations of Houlton, No. 7, and No. 23.

Kennebec District.
Whole number of Votes, legally returned, 1639
Necessary to make a choice, 820
Hon. Peleg Sprague has 1613, and is chosen.

No returns from Montville, Washington, Chesterfield, Dearborn, Farmington, Freejam, Monmouth, Wayne, Windsor, Plantations of Appleton, Montville, and Fatick-town.

Oxford District.

Whole number of Votes, legally returned, 2853
Necessary to make a choice, 1427
Hon. James W. Ripley has 1504, and is chosen.

No return from Lisbon, Berlin, Greenwood, Hiram, Jay, and Peru, and Plantations of Fryburg Academy Land, No. 1, 1st range, and No. 7.

To fill the vacancy in this District, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Enoch Lincoln.

Whole number of Votes, legally returned, 8142
Necessary to make a choice, 4071
No choice.

James W. Ripley	1503
Levi Whitman	1055
Samuel A. Bradley	448
Samuel Small	42
James W. Ripley	6
Stephen Emery	5
Benjamin Chandler	4
Scattering	4
Corneilus Holland	3
Joseph Howard	2
Stephen Heald	2
James Ripley	2
Nathaniel Weymouth	1
Timothy Gibson	1
Moses Stone	1
Peter C. Virgin	1
John Conant	1
George French	1

No returns from Temple, Carthage, Greenwood, Hiram, Peru, Weld, and Plantations No. 1, 1st range, and No. 7.

The last Monday in November is designated for another trial.

Somerset and Penobscot District.

Whole number of Votes, legally returned, 3337
Necessary to make a choice, 1669
No choice.

Hon. Wm. D. Williamson had	1427
Jacob M. Grew, Esq.	1182
Simon Harrison, Esq.	211
Hon. Jonathan Farrar	169
Hon. David Perkins	117
Gen. Jedediah Herrick	92
Hon. Daniel Wilkins	46
Benjamin Nourse, Esq.	29
Scattering	84

No returns from New-Vineyard, Solon, Dutton, Kirkland, and Plantations No. 2, 1st range, Sebasticook, and Sunkhaze.

To the Editor of the Oxford Observer.

Sir,—I perceive by the official statement of the Governor and Council, that while Gen. James W. Ripley has been elected Representative from this District to the twentieth Congress, no choice has been made to fill the vacancy in the present, and it is possible that my friends may think of still further supporting me for that office: but, if elected, it must be only for a part of a very short session, during which I must necessarily be but a learner in the science of National Legislation, and could render no service, that would justify the personal sacrifice to be made in my professional business and domestic arrangements; besides, I find, that, contrary to my expectation, when placed in nomination, my name, handled as it has been, by a few, I think I may say very few, of your immediate neighbors, has tended to disturb that political tranquillity, which has heretofore so happily existed in our County, and to preserve which, what little influence I possess, has been and I trust will in future be directed. I therefore decline, at the present election, the suffrages of my fellow-citizens.

I avail myself of this opportunity to return my sincere thanks to my friends, without distinction of party, for their kind intentions and honorable exertions in my favor, which are not the less grateful to my feelings because unsuccessful.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEVI WHITMAN.

Norway, Oct. 26, 1826.

State of Maine.

By Albion K. Parris,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MAINE:

A PROCLAMATION,

FOR A DAY OF

Public Praise and Thanksgiving.

Even Nature itself teaches, much more the Volume of inspiration, that men should worship their Creator and be thankful to their unwearied Benefactor.

When a whole community partake together of the bounties of Heaven, it is highly proper that, with one mind and one voice, they unite in presenting their tribute of Praise.

Long established custom devolves on the Executive of this State the duty of designating a day, at the close of the annual harvest, which the people may unitedly consecrate to this solemnity.

In compliance with this becoming practice, and in grateful remembrance of the goodness with which it has crowned the "Lord of the harvest" to the present year, I have thought fit to appoint, and with the advice of the Council, do hereby appoint THURSDAY, the thirtieth day of November next, to be observed throughout this State as a DAY OF PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND UNITED PRAISE.

And I do earnestly recommend that business and diversions be wholly suspended, and that the day be exclusively devoted to the solemn and delightful service contemplated by this appointment.

We will meditate on the mercies of the Lord and gratefully consider the operations of His hand. We will recount, to our listening children, His favors to our fathers and to us, and we will remind them that he is their GOD as he has been the GOD of their fathers.

thers. We will assemble in our several places of public worship, that the whole multitude of the People may magnify His name and exalt His praise.

"The Lord has indeed done great things for us whereof we are glad," and for which we will celebrate the riches of His mercy.

He has granted us peace in our borders, and general health in our habitations.

He has withheld the "pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noon-day."

He has restrained the devouring element, which in some former years has spread desolation and terror through our fields and villages.

He has remembered mercy in His wrath, and when the earth under our feet was as iron, and the Heavens above us were as brass, hearing the cry of our distress He spake the word and the Heavens gave rain, and the earth brought forth her fruit in abundance.

He has smiled upon our Commerce, Manufactures, and Fisheries, and rendered successful the efforts of our citizens engaged in these pursuits.

He has caused our Literary Institutions to flourish and visited them with His peculiar favor. He has continued to us the blessings of freedom, of equitable laws, and an able and faithful administration of our National affairs; and above all, through His abundant mercy, Zion has had her secure and happy dwelling among us, and the present season has witnessed her prosperity and enlargement.—Truly He has not dealt so with any people, and as for His chastisements we have not known them.

For all these mercies and more especially for the "unspeakable gift" of His Son, and the blessings of salvation through Him, we will enter God's gates with thanksgiving and His courts with praise.

And while on this occasion we recount the mercies of the Most High, let us mingle penitence and confession with our songs of praise.—Where we have not honored the Lord with our substance and the first fruits of all our increase; wherein we have not rendered to Him according to His benefits, in the thankfulness and love and devoted service; wherein we have violated His righteous law and abused His blessed Gospel, let us with penitent confession, beseech Him to pardon us for the sake of His Son, and to turn us from all our iniquities.

And so we unite in blessing God for past favors, and in humbling ourselves before Him for our sins, let us also unite in supplication and intercession to the same source of all blessings through the Great Mediator, that we may henceforth "lead quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty;" that we and our children may here be fitted for a godly land and heavenly country beyond the grave;—that our State and National rulers and magistrates may constantly be guided by wisdom from above; that this State and the several States, and this great and growing Nation may ever be favored with liberty and peace and elective governments and "the glorious gospel of the blessed GOD;"—that the lights of science and of revelation may shine more clearly and extensively throughout this land; that the oppressed and enslaved, the ignorant and debased of other nations may receive the various blessings which have been conferred on us, and that the kingdoms of this world may become the united, the peaceful, the holy, the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Given at the Council Chamber in Portland, the twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; and in the fifty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America.

ALBION K. PARRIS.

BY THE GOVERNOR:
AMOS NICHOLS, Secretary of State.

NATIONAL REGISTER.

VERMONT.—Senator of the United States for six years, from 4th March, 1827.—Hon. Horatio Seymour, re-elected.

Representatives to 20th Congress.

GEORGIA. [7.] Hon. Charles E. Haynes, John Forsyth, Edward F. Tattall, re-elected.—*Tomlinson Fort, vice Cuthbert.

SOUTH CAROLINA. [9.] Hon. William Drayton, and James Hamilton, re-elected.

OHIO. [14.] Hon. John C. Wright, *John Davenport.

MISSOURI. [1.] Hon. Edward Bates, MINNESOTA. [26.] Hon. Charles Miner, *Joel B. Sutherland, Daniel H. Miller, *Samuel Anderson, James Buchanan, *Adam King, Samuel D. Ingham, George Wolf, James Wilson, *William Ramsay, John Mitchell, George Kremer, Samuel M'Kean, Esq. Van Horne, William Addams, *Richard Coulter.—[Thomas Kittera and Hon. Jacob Krebs are chosen to fill vacancies in the 19th Congress.]

DELAWARE. [1.] Hon. Louis M'Lane, re-elected.

* Not of the 19th Congress.

The Legislature of Maryland is composed of thirteen Republicans and seventeen Federalists.

Married.

In this town, on Sunday evening last, by Rev. Aaron Fuller, Jr. Mr. Samuel J. Durell, of Woodstock, to Miss Almira Bent, of this town.

Died.

At Appalachicola, (West Florida,) on the 12th of September last, William P. Clark, Esq. formerly of Clinton, in this State, aged 44 years.

In Portland, Dr. Nathaniel Coffin, aged 92: In Salisbury, Mr. Samuel Allen, of Rye, N. H. killed by a rock blown from a quarry falling on his head.

In Worcester, Mass. Mrs. Persis Wight, consort of Mr. Oliver Wight, aged 35. In Sterling, on the 8th ult. Rev. Reuben Holcomb, aged 74. Mr. H. was ordained Pastor of the Congregational Church, in Sterling, June 2, 1779—was dismissed, at his own request, June 15, 1814. He was a man of strong powers of mind—a patron of schools—a friend of peace, and a promoter of concord.

In Charlestown, Mr. Thomas Stowell, aged 42.

In Newton, Miss Catherine Low, aged 21. In Danvers, Mrs. Margaret Sylvester, of Pembroke, aged 75.

In Boylston, Mr. Thomas B. Barnes, aged 59.

In Staunton, Va. 6th ult. Gen. John Brown, a venerable and highly respected citizen.

In Fayetteville, N. C. Mr. Clement Tracy, aged 27, a native of Maine.

OXFORD LODGE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of Oxford Lodge will be held at Masons' Hall in Paris, on Wednesday the 8th Nov. next, at one o'clock P. M. precisely. The members are requested to give their punctual attendance, as the D. G. Master will make his annual visit at that time.

By order of the Rt. Worshipful Master. THOMAS CLARK, Sec'y.

Paris, Oct. 25, 1826. 121

The Subscriber

HAS a few bushels of Good RYE, of last year's growth, which he will sell cheap.

Nov. 2. ASA BARTON, Agent.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will leave this place about the first of November next, for the Southern and Western States, and will pass through the most of them. He has made such arrangements in his contemplated journey as will enable him to transact any business that may be intrusted to his care, with the strictest fidelity; such as paying taxes on non-resident lands, redeeming such as have been sold for taxes, ascertaining the location and value of land, validity of titles, &c.—Likewise, any other business that he may be intrusted with.

For responsibility he refers to Hon. Enoch Lincoln and Hon. Benjamin Chandler.

JONATHAN BEMIS, Jr.

Paris, Sept. 25, 1826. 6w 117

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to make some new arrangements in his business, hereby requests his Customers and all persons indebted to him to call and settle their demands. Those whose Notes and Accounts are of more than one year's standing, are especially informed that, unless their demands are paid by the 1st of January next, the same will be left with an Attorney for collection without reserve.

THOMAS CROCKER.

Paris, Oct. 30, 1826. 122

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

150 BUSHELS GOOD CORN;

300 do. do. RYE;

100 do. do. WHEAT.

—ALSO—

60 M. good Laying SHINGLES:

which will be sold low for Cash or Six Months' Credit, good security.

JOHN R. ERIGGS.

Woodstock, Oct. 30, 1826. 123

GUARDIAN SALE.

BY License obtained of the Supreme Judicial Court, will be sold at Public Auction at the Store of WASHINGTON & WILLIAMS, in Dixfield, in the County of Oxford, on Saturday the 30th of December next, at ten of the clock A. M., the following parcels of Real Estate, belonging to LOUISA TRASK and SUSAN TRASK, Minors, and heirs at law of AARUS TRASK, late of said Dixfield, deceased, (viz:)

10 House Lots in Dixfield Village, handsomely and commodiously situated.

Lots No. 17 in the 3d Range.—No. 11 in the 8th Range—one third of Lot No. 14 in the 8th Range, being the westerly part of said Lot—one third of Lot No. 7 in the 8th Range—and a part of Lot No. 17 in the 2d Range, containing about 75 acres; all of said Lots lying in said Dixfield.

Also—the Stockbridge Farm, so called, being the south half of 75 acres on Lot No. 4 in the 3d Range of Lots in Dixfield—and One acre of Land and Barn standing thereon, where the Widow HANNAH MITCHELL lives in Dixfield.

Also—12 acres of the Great Island near Dixfield Village, and which is well covered with good Wood—and 2 acres, back of S. MONTGOMERY and ENEZER HOLMAN's land, near said Village.

Also—Lots No. 6 in the 4th Range and 12 in the 7th Range, in the town of Mexico, in said County.

Also—One half of a two-story Dwelling-House, Garden, and Barn, in Topsham, in the County of Lincoln.

*TERMS LIBERAL and made known at the time of sale.

MOSES PARK, Guardian.

Dixfield, Oct. 28, 1826. 122

Almanacks for 1827.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the hundred, dozen, or single, the Maine Farmers' Almanack for 1827. Paris, Oct. 12.

New Goods.

ASA BARTON,

AGENT,

HAS just received, on consignment, and offers for sale at very Low Prices—

Yellow, Green, Red, and White Flannels; Scotch Plaids; Carolina Plaids, at 30 cents per yard; Sattinets; Broadcloths; Bombazettes; Vestings; Cravats; Handkerchiefs; Calicoes; Dimities; Cambrics; Muslins; Brown Cambrics, for Ladies' Bonnets; Canton Crapes, for Gowns; Crapes Dresses; Pressed Crapes; Tapes; Quality Bindings; Silk Lace; Edgings; Mecklin Laces; Gimp Trimmings; Tabby Velvets; Veils; Green Gauze; Pelisse Buttons; Cords; Black Silk Handkerchiefs; Flag ditto; Valencia Shawls; Cotton Shawls; Mantles, Cheap; Raw Silk Shawls; Black Crapes; Green Crapes; Russia Diaper, &c. &c.

Also—Sheetings; Shirts; Yarns, from No. 8 to 16, good; Wickings; Sea Island Shirts; Brown Linen; Padings; Buckram; Deerskin Mittens; Gloves; Ladies' Black and White Silk Gloves; Suspenders; Worsted Hose; Sewing Silk and Twist; Buttons; Hooks & Eyes; Waist Buckles; Snaps; Clasps; Gold and Imitation Handkerchief Pins; Silver and other Trimmings; Tooth Picks and Brushes; Watch Ribbons, Seals, and Keyes; Garnet Beads; Snuff Boxes; Pocket Books; Wallets; Stilettes; Needle Cases; Segar Cases; Penknives, elegant and good; Jackknives; Snuffers and Trays; Steel Spectacle Cases; Cork Screws; Nutmeg Graters; Sleigh, Chaise, and Riding Whips; Table and Tea Spoons; Carving Knives and Forks; Table Steels; Trunk Handles; Looking Glasses; Blocktin Tea Pots; Handsaw Files; Blocktin Facets; Shears; Carpenters' Rules; Chalk Lines; Brass Nails; Flat Irons; Wire; Ink Powder; Indelible Ink, for marking on linen or cotton; Castiron and Glass Inkstands, a new article and will stand both heat and frost; Glass, Earthen, and Wedgwood Inkstands; Scales; Dividers; Mathematical Instruments; Protractors; Steel Pens; Sealing Wax; Wafers; Paper Folders; Sand Boxes; Quills; Conversation Cards; India Rubber; Slate Pencils; Lead Pencils; Pencil Cases; Steel Pens; Black Ball; Shoe Brushes; Whip Thongs; Pocket Combs; Head and Hair Combs; Shell Side Combs; Camel's hair Pencils; Paints; Razors; Razor Straps, Boxes, and Brushes; Shaving and Fancy Soap; Washballs; Scissors; Scissor Chains; Needles; Knitting Pins; Shirt Buttons; Threads of all kinds; Floss; with a much larger assortment of than he ever has had before.

Fancy Articles

—LIKEWISE—
Souchong and Young Hyson Tea, warrantable good, and cheap into the bargain; Coffee; Chocolate; Tobacco; Raisins; Allspice; Pepper; Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs; Salt Petre; Blue Vitriol; Alum; Copperas; Ginger, &c.

—ALSO—
Lee's Pills; Deane's Rheumatic Pills; Opodeldoc; British Oil; Rel's Asthmatic Pills; La Grange's Ointment for the cure of the Salt Rheum; Itch Ointment; Spice Bitters; Court Plaster; Eye Water; Cough Drops; Camphor, &c.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY, the tenth day of November next, at ten of the clock A. M. at the house of WILLIAM B. BRAY, in Turner, by virtue of a license from the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, the following parcels of Land, situate in said Turner, late the property of JAMES WARREN, Esq. late of Plymouth, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, will be exposed to sale, viz:

One undivided half part of lots Nos. 91. 92. 111. 114. 153. 160. 207. 209. 233. 235. 180. 228. 269. 278. and 18. according to the Proprietors' plan of said town.

C. H. WARREN, Admr.

with the Will annexed, on the estate of JAMES WARREN.

Oct. 19, 1826. 121

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore—
Butterworth's Concordance;
Paley's Theology;
Watts' Hymns, bound in red morocco, neat pocket edition, cheap;
Woodstock, by the author of Waverley;
The Novice, or Man of Integrity;
New-England Tales;
Ingersoll's large Grammar, last Philadelphia edition, published under the inspection of the author.

Also—Dodridge on Regeneration; Pilgrim's Progress; Spirit of Prayer; Life of Henry Ovikiah; Life of Spencer; Life of Bennett; Life of Herriet Newell; Life of Johnson; Humphreys' Memoirs, &c.

Likewise—Human Prudence, or the Art by which a Man or a Woman may be advanced to fortune, to permanent honor and to real grandeur.

Nov. 2.

NOTICE.

Oxford, ss.
TAKEN on Execution and to be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder therefor, at the Store of O'NEIL W. ROBINSON, in Bethel, on Saturday the second day of December, 1826, at two of the clock in the afternoon,—all the Right, Title and Interest which DAVID KIMBALL has in and to the FARM on which he now resides, situate in Gilead, on Bachelor's Grant, by virtue of possession and improvement.

TERMS made known at time and place of sale.

SILVANUS TWITCHELL.

Bethel, Oct. 18, 1826. 122

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the last of August last, a large YEARLING HEIFER, of rather a pale Red color, apparently very wild. The owner is requested to come and take her away.

PETER CHASE.

Paris, Oct. 28. 123

ASA BARTON,

AGENT FOR THE

New-England Insurance Company,

Capital 200,000 Dollars.

continues to issue Policies at fair rates of Premiums, on application to him at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE.

Paris, Oct. 19.

THE BOWER.

[From the New-York American.]

Mr. Euroa—I belong to a society of jolly Bachelors, whose regular meetings are held at the sign of the Buck's Head, in Ramsgate Alley; where good wine, good puns, good songs, and good suppers are among the number of good things we enjoy.

But though true Bachelors, we are, nevertheless, imitative animals. And it was, doubtless, in imitation of other learned bodies, that we offered, at one of our late meetings, a leather medal, as a prize for the best poem in praise of that state of single blessedness, which we hold to be the "salient angle of true philosophy."

The offer was of course confined to the members of the society; and the president, whose literary attainments are indisputable, (being confessedly the greatest poet and punster of the age,) was constituted sole judge; for our rules admit of no duplication or conjunction of persons or of powers.

Out of two hundred and forty-six poems, which were handed up and read at the next evening meeting, the enclosed was pronounced by our worthy president as superior in merit, and entitled to the prize. When I, to our utter astonishment, it was claimed by our humble friend, Jemmy Riley, the door-keeper.

Jemmy had, some eight or ten years since, forfeited his membership by travelling out of the record, and taking to himself a wife. But as it afterwards appeared that *Mistress Jemmy* had more husbands than one, and as she finally took French leave, and eloped with a tin pedler, Jemmy was (upon due application and certificate of facts) re-admitted into the society, and appointed to the office of door-keeper.

It is hardly necessary to add, that after this display of his poetic powers, he was, by an unanimous vote, created "Knight of the Leather Medal," and Poet Laureate to the Bachelors' Society, No. 1, Buck's Head, Ramsgate Alley."

ODE BY A BACHELOR.

I. Believe, dear friend, the truths I teach—
If thou wouldst live beyond the reach
Of life-consuming care,
One fatal ill, be wise, and shun,
Lest thou shouldst find thyself undone,
Past human prayer.

II. If freedom, ease, or peace, you prize,
Turn from the coupling god your eyes,
Avoid his luring train.
O, shun that dire but tempting goose,
Which death, 'tis fear'd, can scarce unloose,
And life can scarce sustain.

III. Approach not e'en the Temple's porch,
Trust not that Jack o'lantern torch
Whose lurid lustre blinds.
Reject that rascally wreath, whose power
In passion's bright, but fatal hour,
Ungentle spirits binds.

IV. Whilst thou art free, O! free remain—
Nor trust that hollow, gilded chain,
Of false renown!
That mystic tie, which folly flings,
O'er Love's expanded, glittering wings,
And binds them down.

V. Which youth, impassioned, fondly wears—
Whilst with joy, but soon with tears,
Which ought can sever.
Its strength denies a mortal band—
Once fixed, and lo! the fatal band
Is fixed, for ever!

VI. And when this gordian knot is tied,
Then farewell peace, and farewell pride:
Farewell to love and fame,
Farewell ambition, freedom, mirth,
And every unmixt joy on earth
That muse can name.

VII. And come, for come it will, in spite
Of wisdom, patience, wrong or right,
Eternal strife!
And with it, treacherous hopes and fears,
And anxious thoughts, and ceaseless cares,
Embitting life.

VIII. And disappointment, too, shall bring
A keen, if not a careless sting.
And truth, severe,
Too late shall teach, that Love is blind—
That dreams of wedded bliss ne'er find
Existence here.

THE OLIO.

ANECDOTES OF ELEPHANTS.

In Mr. Griffith's edition of Baron Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, the question of the mental faculties of brutes is discussed, and the conclusion drawn, that the difference between brute and human reason is not in kind, but in the capability afforded to the former and denied to the latter. In illustration of this opinion, some curious anecdotes are related, from which we extract the following:

"An elephant, which a few years ago belonged to Mr. Cross, at Exeter Change, attained to the practice of a curious trick, which, by repetition, might be said to have acquired, if indeed instinct could be acquired, something of an instinctive character, but which, the first time it occurred at least, seems attributable to nothing short of reason. It is the usual part of the performances of an elephant, at a public exhibition, to pick up a piece of coin thrown within his reach for the purpose, with the finger like appendage at the extremity of the trunk: on one occasion a sixpence was thrown down, which happened to roll a little out of the reach of the animal, not far from the wall: being desired to pick it up, he stretched out his proboscis several times to reach it; he then stood motionless for a few seconds, evidently considering how to act; he then stretched his proboscis in a straight line as far as he could, a little distance above the coin, and blew with great force against the wall: the angle produced by the opposition of the wall made the current of the air act under the coin as he evidently intended and anticipated it would, and it was curious

to observe the sixpence travelling by these means towards the animal, till it came within his reach, and he picked it up. This complicated calculation of natural means, at his disposal, was an intellectual effort beyond what a vast number of human beings would ever have thought of, and would be considered as a lucky thought, a clever expedient, under similar circumstances, in any man."

"Some young camels belonging to a much-respected friend of the editor, and brother of a very valuable contributor to this work, were travelling with the army, when they had occasion to cross the Jumna in a flat bottomed boat; the novelty of the thing excited their fears to such a degree, that it seemed impossible to drive or induce them to enter the boat spontaneously; upon which one of the mohauts, or elephant-keepers, called to his elephant, and desired him to drive them in: the animal immediately put on a furious appearance, trumpeted with his proboscis, shook his ears, roared, struck the ground to the right and left, and blew the dust in clouds toward them; and so effectually subdued one great fear in the refractory camels by exciting a greater, that they bolted into the boat in the greatest hurry, when the elephant re-assumed his composure, and deliberately walked back to his post.—The same elephant was appealed to by his mohaut to remove a branch from a tree which hung too low to raise the tent pole; the animal looked at the pole as if measuring it with his eye; then at the tree and impending branch: he then turned his trunk towards the trunk of the tree, stepped a couple of paces forward, took the branch in his trunk, and felt as if examining where it would split off; finding it easy at this place, he moved a little back to where it was thicker; then taking a firm hold, he gave it three or four successive swings, increasing his force, till with one very powerful effort, it tore and fell to the ground. Being appealed to, to remove a branch still higher, he looked up, stretched his proboscis, and caught only a twig or two and some leaves; he was urged again, he shook his ears and gave a piping sound of displeasure: but the mohaut insisting, after another attempt, he caught the bearing pole of a dooly, (a kind of palanquin,) and shook it with violence, making a poor sick soldier immediately start out of it; the hint was sufficient—he would not be trifled with."

"At the siege of Bhurtpore, in the year 1805, an affair occurred between two elephants, which displays at once the character and mental capability, the passion, cunning, and resources of these curious animals. The British army, with its countless host of followers and attendants, and thousands of cattle, had been for a long time before the city, when on the approach of the hot season, and of the dry hot winds, the supply of water in the neighborhood of the camp necessary for the supply of so many beings began to fail; the ponds or tanks had dried up, and no more water was left than the immense wells of the country could furnish. The multitude of men and cattle that were uncensuredly at the wells, particularly the largest, occasioned no inconsiderable struggle for the priority in procuring the supply for which each were there to seek, and the consequent confusion on the spot was frequently very considerable. On one occasion, two elephant drivers, each with his elephant, the one remarkably large and strong, and the other comparatively small and weak, were at the well together: the small elephant had been provided by his master with a bucket for the occasion, which he carried at the end of his proboscis; but the larger animal being destitute of this necessary vessel, either spontaneously or by desire of his keeper, seized the bucket, and easily wrested it away from his less powerful fellow servant: the latter was too sensible of his inferiority openly to resent the insult, though it was obvious that he felt it; but great squabbling and abuse ensued between the keepers. At length the weaker animal watching the opportunity when the other was standing with his side to the well, retired backwards a few paces, in a very quiet, unsuspecting manner, and then rushing forward with all his might, drove his head against the side of the other, and fairly pushed him into the well.—An inquiry might naturally be made here, whether these animals were, in the case in question, possessed of any thing like a moral sense? We should certainly have no inclination to refer a moral sense, strictly speaking, in any case to the lower animals; its existence, independently of education and habit in man, may be problematical; but there seems little doubt that the animals in question had acquired a principle not far, if at all, removed from a partial knowledge of right and wrong: being constantly fed by portions or messes, it may be easily supposed that it attained a knowledge of *meum and tuum*, and such a knowledge, however limited in its beginning, might, from the constant intercourse of these creatures with man, be in some degree improved, (of which instinct is altogether incapable,) and more largely applied. This notion, however, presupposes a limited degree of reason in the animal.—It may easily be imagined that great inconvenience was immedi-

ately experienced; and serious apprehensions quickly followed, that the water in the well, on which the existence of so many seemed in a great measure to depend, would be spoiled, or at least injured, by the unwieldy brute which was precipitated into it; and as the surface of the water was nearly twenty feet below the common level, there did not appear to be any means that could be adopted to get the animal out by main force, or at least without injuring him; there were many feet of water below the elephant, who floated with ease on its surface, and, experiencing considerable pleasure from the cool retreat, evinced but little inclination even to exert what means he might possess in himself of escape. A vast number of facines had been employed by the army in conducting the siege, and at length it occurred to the elephant-keeper, that a sufficient number of these (which may be compared to bundles of wood) might be lowered into the well to make a pile, which might be raised to the top, if the animal could be instructed as to the necessary means of laying them in regular succession under his feet. Permission having been obtained from the engineer officers to use the facines, which were at the time put away in several piles of very considerable height, the keeper had to teach this elephant the lesson, which by means of that extraordinary ascendancy those men attain over the elephants, joined with the intellectual resources of the animal itself, he was soon enabled to do; and the elephant began quickly to place each facine, as it was lowered to him, successively under him, until in a little time he was enabled to stand upon them; by this time, however, the cunning brute, enjoying the cool pleasure of this situation after the heat and partial privation of water to which he had been lately exposed, (they are observed in their natural state to frequent rivers, and to swim very often,) was unwilling to work any longer, and all the threats of his keeper could not induce him to place another facine. The man then opposed cunning to cunning, and began to caress and praise the elephant, and what he could not effect by threats he was enabled to do by the repeated promise of plenty of rack. Incited by this, the animal again went to work, raised himself considerably higher until by a partial removal of the masonry round the top of the well, he was enabled to step out; the whole affair occupied about fourteen hours. This affair involves a series of intellectual operations which it seems very difficult to separate from reason."

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland is the Scotland of Europe; a land that supplies servants—a land to be boasted of by its inhabitants, and quitted. The Swiss, like the Scotch, are all of good families, and of old families; I should like much to see a person from either nation of a bad family, or of a new family; so all persons who follow that branch of the law are good conveyancers, however dull they may be; I would cheerfully travel one hundred miles on foot through the snow, in the depth of winter, to look at a bad conveyance. The quarrels amongst the different cantons are very ridiculous;—each petty state will have its separate coinage, to the unspeakable inconvenience of travellers: they cannot agree to have one general money, so cordially do they hate each other. The mutual dislike of the neighboring inhabitants of Geneva and the Pays de Vaud is extremely strong: a good Vaudois, of an old family, complained to me most bitterly of the Genevese, and lamented that they had been turned into Swiss, and their country made one of the cantons; he insisted, in a great rage, that the wretches ought to have been handed over to the king of Sardinia, if he would have accepted of them. It should seem that they endeavored to prove themselves to be not unworthy of his contempt, by requiring a passport at the gate, before they would permit their fellow-countrymen to enter their old town.

Journal of a Traveller on the Continent.

ITALY.

Who can describe the effect of the first view of Italy? It is like a new existence, another world! Yes! Italy, Italy is before us! We are standing on its rich and glorious plains! Three hours have sufficed to transport us from the regions of eternal ice and snow, and the wild deserts of a polar region, to the climes of the sun, the garden of the world, the land of beauty, and luxuriance, and seduction; of classic remembrance, of taste, of imagination, and of song; of all that can captivate the senses, or charm the soul! There is a luxuriance of life in Italy which breathes and floats around you, and inspires a feeling wholly unimaginable, if you have not experienced it. You seem placed in the very garden of nature, amidst inexhaustible redundancy and unsatiating pleasure. Earth and air, and heaven itself, seem dressed in smiles. Every thing breathes of joy, and laughs in beauty. You cannot speak the transport that swells in your own bosom, and dances through all your veins. It is worth while to come to Italy to feel the delicious sensations with which the mere

consciousness of existence and the sight of nature fill the heart.

Picture of a Vineyard. We walked into a Vineyard, and saw men, women and children, gathering grapes; they brought their baskets and emptied them, stalks and all, into a vat, and a man immediately mashed them with a small wooden pail. The mashed grapes had a nasty appearance, like hog wash, and they did not seem to be particularly cleanly in their mode of dealing with them—a man who was eating grapes, took the skins from his mouth and threw them into the vat, as being a place held less sacred than the ground. I saw children in the streets standing round the vats, and if a grape had escaped being bruised, it was picked out and eaten, and the skin was thrown back into the vat. By means of a small wooden pail, the man filled from the vat the Swiss pails; (compressed, truncated cones, inverted, which men and women carry on their shoulders;) the persons thus loaded, walked away to a sort of water cart, and going up a short ladder, emptied the vessel of mashed grapes over their heads, as we see the dustmen in London empty their baskets into the carts—these carts were driving about in all directions. We purchased some of the grapes; they were quite ripe and very delicious.—*Journal of a Traveller.*

Dr. Parr's Eccentricities in the Pulpit.—Attending Hutton Church one Sunday before he rebuilt it, I came in with a lady while he was reading the lessons. Fixing his eye upon me, he stopped and called aloud in the full congregation, to his man Sam, who stood in the aisle, "Sam, show that lady and gentleman into my pew."—One Sunday, on mounting into the pulpit, he, to my surprise produced a printed volume of sermons and addressed the congregation—"My beloved friends, I have been neglectful of my duty, by not having a sermon of my own to-day; but I can read you a better one than I could make for you. It is by Dr. Rees, a dissenter; but there is nothing in it to which we of the establishment do not subscribe." He then read it through, and closed the service as usual. [Monthly Magazine.]

NAPOLEON adopted all the children of the soldiers and officers killed at Austerlitz, and with him, such an act would not have been one of mere form; had he lived, he would have provided for them all.

One of these youths had been fortunate enough, when yet very young, to attract the Emperor's notice by some signal proof of devotedness; Napoleon asked him what profession he would wish to embrace; and without waiting for an answer, pointed out one for himself; the young man observed that his father's fortune was not sufficient to allow him to follow it. "What has that to do with it?" replied the Emperor, hastily, "am not I also your father?"—Those persons who have known Napoleon in his private life and who have lived near his person, can quote a thousand traits of the same kind.

Napoleon Anecdotes.

ADVANTAGE OF LYING. A notorious thief being about to be tried for his life, confessed the robbery he was charged with. The Judge hereupon directed the jury to find him guilty upon his own confession. The jury, having laid their heads together, brought him in not guilty. The Judge bade them consider of it again; but still they brought in their verdict not guilty. The Judge then asked them the reason. The foreman replied "there is reason enough for we know he is one of the greatest liars in the world."

Two ignorant persons fell into a dispute about the native place of Jonah, who, as the clergyman told them, in his text, or at least as they understood him, once swallowed a Whale. "I tell you," said one with great earnestness, "this Jonah was no Boston man; he was a dam'd Newfoundland—a devil of a fellow for fish."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.—October 9, 1836.
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on TUESDAY the fourteenth day of November next, at one o'clock P. M. on the premises, in Bethel, in said County—all the Right in Equity of Redemption which JOHN BEAN and SATHAN BEAN, of said Bethel, has in and to the Real Estate which they now occupy and on a part of which they now live, and being all the real estate which they do hold to LAMON BEAN, of said Bethel, by their Mortgage Deed dated July fifth, 1836, to secure the payment of two hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents, payable in one year with interest, and recorded on the Book of Records for said County, book 26, page 428.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr.
Dep. Sheriff.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of Guardianship has been granted to Moses F. KIMBALL, ALVAN BOSTEN, and CURTIS P. HOWE, Selectmen of the town of Rumford, of DANIEL CARR, of said town, a person who is a Spendthrift,—this is therefore to forbid all persons trusting him without our consent, as they will be dealt with according to law.

Signed per order,
CURTIS P. HOWE.

Rumford, Oct. 16, 1836.

CASH paid for Rags, at the Oxford Bookstore.

NOTICE.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE for locating Roads in the County of Oxford, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will meet at the house of EZEKIAH WADSWORTH, in Andover, in said County, on Thursday the ninth day of November next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating a Road from where the southerly line of Township numbered Four in the First range, intersects Matallak's Brook, so called, thence through a part of Township lettered C, to the line of Andover North Surplus, thence through said Surplus along Black Brook, thence through a part of Township numbered Eight, thence to the North line of Andover, thence through a part of said Andover, along Black Brook to where it intersects the Coos Road, so called.

By order of said Committee.
EZRA SMITH, Chairman.
Paris, Oct. 14, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE for locating Roads in the County of Oxford, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will meet at the late house of JON SHAW, in Hartford, in said County, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating a Road from said Jon Shaw's to the east line of Hartford, through Chandler's Gore, near the dwelling-house of Tristram C. Norton and Chapman Hopkins, to the County Road which goes from Canton to Britton's Mills, in Livermore, in said County.

By order of said Committee.
EZRA SMITH, Chairman.
Paris, Oct. 14, 1836.

Collector's Notice.—Newry.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident Proprietors and Owners of the following Lots of Land in the town of Newry, County of Oxford, that they are taxed in the Bills committed to me the subscriber, Collector of said town of Newry for the year 1835, in the respective sums following, viz:

Owner's Name.	Acres of Land.	Rate of Tax.	Amount of Tax.
Simeon Bailly,	2 4	200	100 170
Moody,	2 4	100	86 1 50
Steph. Randall,	1 4	100	85 1 50

Unless said Taxes and all intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before TUESDAY the sixth day of February next, so much of said land as will satisfy the same, will then be sold at Public Vendue at the School-house in the South District, in said Newry, at one of the clock in the afternoon.

ANDREW N. STOW,
Collector for 1835.

Newry, Oct. 12, 1836.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Witchcraft, or the Art of Fortune-Telling unveiled, from the low ambition of the celebrated Mary Pritchard to the more elevated but equally vague pretensions of the injudicious astrologer—The Jockey Club, or a Sketch of the Manners of the Age—The Flowers of Wit—Wonders of the World—Select Poems, &c. Oct. 13.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of
EPHRAIM WIGHT,
late of Gilead, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to
TIMOTHY WIGHT,
Gilead, Oct. 10, 1836.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of
JOHN OSGOOD,
late of Lovell, in the County of Oxford, Physician, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to
BENJ. WYMAN,
Fryburg, Oct. 10, 1836.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

JASON SHERMAN, Administrator, with the Will annexed, on the estate of JOSEPH BECHLEDER, late of Fryburg, Esquire, deceased, having presented his fifth account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDAINED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryburg, in said County, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy.

Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.

FOR SALE at the Oxford Bookstore Scott's FAMILY BIBLE, Stereotype edition, six volumes, handsomely bound—Cheap.

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